

MRS. NICHOLS DIED MARTYR TO GEM DISPLAY HOBBY

Servant Confesses Plot, Naming Three Robbers He Let Into House.

GOSSIP WHETTED LOITERERS' CUPIDITY

Ex-Employee, Poolroom Hanger- On, Hunted—Thieves, Scared by Murder, Left Loot.

Mrs. Elizabeth Griggs Nichols, murdered in her home, 4 East Seventy-third Street, Wednesday night by her servant, Onni Talas and three accomplices yet to be arrested, came to her death through her habit of decorating herself with jewels and gaudy trappings. With her, love of jewelry was a passion and an eccentricity.

Alone in the great limestone house where her millionaire husband died, with no children or near relatives to occupy her attention, she became engrossed in the latest fashions in precious stones. Wearing jewelry was her only amusement. Sometimes clad in night attire she would load herself with diamonds and pearls and for hours preen herself before mirrors. Generally these were her own; often they were goods sent her on memoranda by Fifth Avenue jewellers in whose shops she was well known.

Gem Display Aroused Gossip.

Because of her practice of displaying her jewelry continually, at all times of the day and night, servants gossiped in their crude estimation the value of the jewels she wore. The tales she was represented a fabulous sum—perhaps half a million or more—and as the story was whispered from ear to ear below stairs, the value increased.

The delivery boy from a Madison Avenue florist's shop had talked with the hallboy about the big diamonds that flashed from Mrs. Nichols's fingers when she called to select her daily flowers. Her diamond rings and her lead, good-natured voice as she joined with the clerks made her known wherever she trod. Other persons besides the servants observed that her tastes ran to white stones. She preferred diamonds and pearls above all other gems. She did not look natural unless she wore them in profusion.

Thus curiosity was aroused below stairs and a plot was hatched to rob Mrs. Nichols.

Onni Talas, the Finnish strapping who admitted the burglars, has confessed that he shared the loot. Which the understanding that Mrs. Nichols was not to be harmed, he agreed to let in three masked men for whom the police of New York and all surrounding cities are searching.

Plot Foisted in Pool Room.

Properly speaking, the plot to rob Mrs. Nichols, which resulted in her murder, was born in the servant's hall and developed in a Harlem pool room, where butlers, hallboys and coachmen gather to discuss the foibles of their employers.

Through these discussions Mrs. Nichols' wife of the Chamberlain, who started the big "A. S. Nichols & Co. firm, became well known to the hangers-on in more than one Harlem hall, where it was common gossip that a woman "known as Mrs. Nichols" was going to be murdered.

So jewels and Mrs. Nichols became synonymous in the pool room where Onni Talas told stories about his mistress walking about the house late at night with tens of thousands of dollars in diamonds on her person. Then about six weeks ago, some one suggested to Onni that some gems would make easy picking some night when the butler and the coachman were off when the old lady was sitting in front of her mirror admiring her rings, bracelets, necklace and earrings.

Onni was not to take them himself, the police believe, but he had been plotting in the halls of the Nichols residence for a former servant agency, the police of New York and all neighboring cities are searching for.

Police Seek Former Servant.

This former servant is believed to be the leader of the trio of burglars who killed Mrs. Nichols for her jewelry.

He thought that she would have half a million dollars in jewelry and a private safe in her chamber. After they had attacked her and stripped her worth perhaps \$10,000 from her fingers, they discovered that she was dead. Murder had been part of the plan, Inspector "Aurore" and his assistants believe. The burglars were so frightened that they forgot to look in the safe. They left the house by the front door as they had entered. Talas, who had agreed to be partner in a robbery, finds himself locked up on a charge of homicide.

He has given information to the police which is expected to lead to the arrest of a man named Arthur Waldemar and his accomplices. All the servants in the Nichols household know Arthur Waldemar well. Previous to the murder of Onni Talas, Arthur was hall boy and butler's assistant for four months. Ever since he left Mrs. Nichols two months and a half ago he has been hanging around the place, borrowing money from Helena Talas, the cook, and keeping in touch with Talas in a Harlem haunt. It was Waldemar's recommendation that Talas was hired by Mrs. Nichols.

Waldemar came to the murdered widow from an employment agency three months ago, after a diamond necklace valued at \$5,000 was stolen from the bureau of Mrs. Nichols's chamber, and mysteriously returned after she had notified the police and a description of the ring had been sent to all jewelers in New York by the Pinkerton bureau, which it had been taken, and its return remained a mystery. After the ring came back Waldemar

DEATH SLEEP FOR TWO TARS IN LILY SCENT

Overcome While Shifting Bulbs on Liner—Fireman in Peril.

Gaseous fumes from lily bulbs which the steamship Ryndam of the Holland-America Line, now docked at Hoboken, brought over in large quantities on a recent trip from Holland, yesterday caused the death of George Trossit, a steward, and William Deusholm, a coal passer, aged thirty-two years. Frank Drows, a member of the Hoboken Fire Department, was overcome.

Trossit and Deusholm were sent into hatch No. 2 of the Ryndam to work on the cargo. They had been at work only a short time when other members of the crew discovered that they were unconscious. Volunteers were called for to get them out of the hold, but the fumes from the lilies were so strong that no one volunteered. Police Headquarters and Roundman Griffin called the city ambulance.

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THREATS CLOSE SCHWAB HOME

Steel Man Warned Summer Place Is To Be Blown Up Unless War Supplies Stop.

Johnstown, Penn., Sept. 9.—Charles M. Schwab has received three letters, the last one recently, threatening to blow up his beautiful summer home, Immergrun, near Loretto, if he did not stop shipping war material to the Allies, according to information received here to-day.

The Schwab servants left hurriedly to-day, Mrs. Schwab left several days ago and the big mountain mansion is closed, right in the height of the early autumn social season.

The first of the letters was received early in the summer, it is said. A short time later several strange men appeared in the village. They have been here ever since, spending much of their time at Immergrun. They are detectives from a New York bureau, according to reports.

When seen to-day, John A. Schwab, father of the steel master, denied that his son's life had been threatened, or that any attempts had been made on the house. He stated that the closing of Mrs. Schwab's home was entirely a usual so that extensive repairs could be made. He declared that the mysterious men seen were architects and contractors. Despite Mr. Schwab's assertion, however, it is known here that a special guard has been about the grounds for several weeks.

ELECTRIC DEATH HIDES IN BIT OF WET ROPE

Subway Worker Killed—Police- man and Others Shocked.

A heavy current of electricity coursed through a wet rope yesterday, at Greenwich and Cortlandt streets, and killed Louis Demarco, of 500 West Twenty-eighth Street, who was clutching it. Patrolman Glidew was knocked down when he seized the rope to disentangle Demarco's body. Several others were employed by the Subway Construction Company. He was operating an electric winch hammer, and had attached a block and tackle to two electric cables. The insulation of the cables had worn thin, and in contact with the rope, which had been saturated with water, made a circuit.

MISSING GIRL FOUND DEAD IN MEADOWS

Irene Leforgeaie Wandered Away and Fell in Creek, Belief.

The body of Irene Leforgeaie, for whom a general alarm was sent out last night, was found in a body of water on the Jamaica Bay meadows, not far from Ozone Park, L. I., yesterday. She had been drowned. The body, which had been in the water several days, was identified by the girl's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Leforgeaie, of 305 West Fifty-fifth Street, Manhattan. The coroner's verdict was death by accident.

Miss Leforgeaie, who was twenty-one, and a clerk for L. E. Demmerich & Co., 254 Fourth Avenue, had been suffering from nervousness and headaches since July, when a chandelier fell upon her in her room. In the morning she was found nearly asphyxiated, and was taken to the hospital. She stayed two weeks. According to Thomas Fitzpatrick, manager of the Demmerich Company, she had been an excellent employee up to the time of the accident, after which she became eccentric, listless and despondent. Sometimes she did not go to the office until noon, and she had stayed away a week before her death.

Last Friday she told her parents she was going to the family bungalow near Midland Beach, S. I., but instead she went to the Labor Day Carnival at Ramlersville, a small settlement near Ozone Park. Her parents believe that in a fit of sickness she wandered off at night and fell into one of the many creeks of Jamaica Bay.

FAMILY OF ELEVEN LUSITANIA VICTIMS

Court Unable to Decide Which of Them Survived Others.

London, Sept. 10.—"The Daily News" says that the grant of letters of administration on the estate of the late Paul Crompton, of Glenside Road, Kensington, formerly of Philadelphia, who was lost on the Lusitania, states that he died intestate. "Together with his wife, Gladys Mary, and his children, Stephen, Albert, Catherine, Mary, Paul, Romilly, John, David and Peter, who all died in the same calamity, and there is no evidence as to which of them survived."

The value of the estate is \$30,158.

A. G. SPALDING DEAD.

San Diego, Cal., Sept. 9.—A. G. Spalding, the millionaire sporting goods manufacturer, died at his home here late to-night.

ANGLO-FRENCH BANKERS TO BE MORGAN GUESTS

Invitations Issued for Confer- ence To-day at 36th Street Library.

FIRST MEETING PURELY SOCIAL

Treasury Note Loan to Great Britain of Possibly \$1,000,- 000,000 Talked Of.

With the expected arrival to-day on the steamship Lapland of the members of the Anglo-French commission which is coming here to try to arrange with American bankers a solution of the foreign exchange difficulty, preparations were completed yesterday, for their reception. J. P. Morgan issued formal invitations to a number of prominent financiers, including bank and trust company presidents, to meet the delegation in his library, at 33 East Thirty-sixth Street, at 2:45 p. m. to-day for a three hour conference.

It was stated that the first meeting would be purely of a social character, but it is understood that the more serious questions in view will be touched upon, even if only in a cursory way. The visitors mentioned in Mr. Morgan's invitation are: Baron Reading, Lord Chief Justice; Sir Edward Hopkins, managing director of the London City and Midland Bank; Sir Henry Babington Smith, president of the National Bank of Turkey; Basil B. Blackett, of the British Treasury; Octave Homberg, of the French Foreign Office, and Ernest Mallet, regent of the Bank of France.

A member of the Morgan firm denied yesterday that the foreign deputation would be met by Mr. Morgan's yacht, the Corsair. He also said that the British and French financiers would not make their headquarters at any hotel in this city. Further than this he declined to commit himself.

Change of Sentiment.

There has been noticeable recently a change of sentiment in the tentative discussions of the terms of the loan of further purchases by the Allies in the United States. Bankers who have heretofore insisted that any loan of large size be secured by collateral of gilt edge American bonds, and possibly bonds of the United States, have now arrived at the conclusion that it might be better that an out-and-out loan should be made, such as the issuance in this country of British treasury notes. Speaking along these lines yesterday, a prominent banker who has taken an active part in the discussions thus far said:

"With all the immense capital resources this country now has at its disposal it does not seem to me that a large amount of collateral for a loan, as some excellent bankers have thought advisable. If we are desirous of a continuation of the huge amount of business for France, Russia and the other nations who are fighting against German militarism a large part of our available resources? Germany already realizes that sentiment generally in this country. Whether it means that these circumstances if we don't lend the proper financial aid to the Allies it means that we are going to incur their ill will after the war is over."

The first of the most of us are with the Allies. We feel that we cannot afford to let Germany win in the present great war. And under these circumstances why shouldn't we place at the disposal of the Allies the money that we have? The other nations who are fighting against German militarism a large part of our available resources? Germany already realizes that sentiment generally in this country. Whether it means that these circumstances if we don't lend the proper financial aid to the Allies it means that we are going to incur their ill will after the war is over."

20 Killed, 86 Injured in Heart of London

London, Sept. 9.—Twenty persons were killed and eighty-six injured in last night's Zeppelin raid. These figures were given out here officially to-day. The German airships flew over the eastern counties of England and the London district.

The official statement says the following list of casualties:

Killed, twelve men, two women and six children.

Injured seriously, eight men, four women and children.

Injured slightly, thirty-eight men, twenty-three women and eleven children.

One soldier was killed and three were injured. All the other victims were civilians.

There were no Americans among the victims, the American Embassy and the American Consulate reported this afternoon.

The raid is described by "The Pall Mall Gazette" as "Londoners' first glimpse of the war at close quarters."

"The Evening Standard" speaks of the "colossal" nature of the "noticeable" and "dangerous" disposition to regard the affair as a species of spectacle.

It suggests that in addition to the Zeppelin, which within limits "is a terrible instrument of war," there is also danger from anti-aircraft guns. Therefore, the public, it says, would be well advised to take aerial visitors more seriously than it did last night.

Zeppelins Undamaged in Raid, Says Berlin Official Report

Berlin, Sept. 9.—The following official statement on aeronautical activity:

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ZEPPELINS HIT HEART OF LONDON IN 19TH ATTEMPT

Censorship Covers De- tails, but Hints of Facts Leak Through.

TRAFALGAR SQUARE THOUGHT BOMBARDED

Total Victims of Raids Now 122 Killed and 349 Injured.

The nineteenth Zeppelin raid on England Wednesday night evidently for the first time struck the widely advertised mark—the heart of London. In spite of rigid censorship, enough details have come over the cables to make this certain. The exact location where the bombs fell is not clear, but indications are that the great business district around Trafalgar Square, where stands the great Nelson monument, emblematic of Britain's rule of the waves, was hard hit.

The casualties so far reported are little above the average of previous raids, but it is significant that no mention is made of property damage, though after earlier raids the official report has always summarized this item.

This attack brings up the total of casualties from Zeppelin raids to 122 killed and 349 injured.

The inference plainly drawn from such dispatches as have passed the censor is that the German aeroplanes dropped bombs on the old city of London proper, in the region which contains the hotels, business district and the old landmarks famous the world over. In this district there are normally thousands of American tourists at this time of the year, although their number is far below the average this summer on account of the war.

The Germans, in their Zeppelin attacks, have aimed repeatedly at London. They have succeeded previously in dropping bombs within the metropolitan district, but so far as is known no earlier attempt produced the effects of Wednesday night's raid.

Whether or not extensive damage was done to property, it is apparent that London was deeply stirred. It is inferred that the bombardment was so serious as to arouse fears on the part of American tourists that their friends here would be alarmed, since the censor allowed the statement that there were no Americans among the dead or wounded.

At Odds on Views.

Secretary Lansing did not have an opportunity, because of the Dumba affair, to give his attention to the note until late to-night, and no other officials were conversant with the text of the document. It is believed, however, that Germany and the United States are directly at variance on the facts of the Arabic affair, as there is nothing in the affidavits of the passengers of the Arabic to indicate that the report of the German submarine commander is correct. In that event, unless Germany volunteers to make reparation, it is assumed that the case will go to an arbitration tribunal.

It is possible, in the view of many officials, that both the submarine commander and the survivors are sincere in their statements, and that the Arabic did not actually see the submarine, but that by a sudden change of course her captain caused the German to believe he was being attacked. A court of arbitration would have to weigh the evidence and decide, if possible, whether such a supposition was warranted.

No further evidence has been received concerning the sinking of the Hesperian. Officials believe that the ship may have been struck by a mine. If later facts demonstrate that the Hesperian was attacked by a submarine it is practically certain that the German government will offer some justification and necessitate recourse to arbitration.

Wants No More Delay.

Germany already has been informed that the United States intends to dispose of the Arabic case before the Lusitania question of submarine warfare, but officials say that this plan will be dropped if it becomes necessary to resort to arbitration on the Arabic. It would be months before a court could be formed and a decision reached, and the United States will not consent to any further delay. Germany will be asked for a reply to the Lusitania note as soon as the American course regarding the Arabic is determined.

Text of German Note on Sinking of Arabic

Berlin, Sept. 9 (via London, Sept. 10).—Germany's note to the United States bearing on the sinking of the White

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Wilson Asks Dumba's Recall; Conduct Flagrant, Austria Told; Indemnity for Arabic Refused

BERLIN DENIES RESPONSIBILITY IN ARABIC CASE

Declares Commander of Submarine Was Jus- tified in Attack.

WILL NOT ADMIT INDEMNITY IS DUE

German and American Views at Odds, and Resort to Arbitra- tion Expected.

Washington, Sept. 9.—The State Department received to-day the German note on the sinking of the Arabic, in which two Americans lost their lives. The note follows the outlines cabled in press dispatches from Berlin, and justifies the attack on the Arabic on the ground that the commander of the submarine thought from the actions of the steamship that he was about to be rammed.

The German government says in its note that it "most deeply regrets that lives were lost through the action of the commander. It particularly expresses its regret to the government of the United States on account of the death of American citizens," and adds:

"The German government is unable, however, to acknowledge any obligation to grant indemnity in the matter, even if the commander should have been mistaken as to the aggressive intentions of the Arabic."

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Continued on page 2, column 5



Dr. Constantin Dumba, Austro-Hungarian Ambassador.

NOTE DEMANDING DUMBA'S RECALL.

The following note has been sent by the State Department to Ambassador Penfield, at Vienna, to be delivered to the Minister for Foreign Affairs: Mr. Constantin Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at Washington, has admitted that he proposed to his government plans to instigate strikes in American manufacturing plants engaged in the production of munitions of war. The information reached this government through a copy of a letter of the Ambassador to his government. The bearer was an American citizen named Archibald, who was traveling under an American passport. The Ambassador has admitted that he employed Archibald to bear official dispatches from him to his government.

By reason of the admitted purpose and intent of Mr. Dumba to conspire to cripple legitimate industries of the people of the United States and to interrupt their legitimate trade, and by reason of the flagrant violation of diplomatic propriety in employing an American citizen protected by an American passport as a secret bearer of official dispatches through the lines of the enemy of Austria-Hungary, the President directs me to inform your excellency that Mr. Dumba is no longer acceptable to the government of the United States as the Ambassador of His Imperial Majesty at Washington.

Believing that the Imperial and Royal Government will realize that the government of the United States has no alternative but to request the recall of Mr. Dumba on account of his improper conduct, the government of the United States expresses its deep regret that this course has become necessary, and assures the Imperial and Royal Government that it sincerely desires to continue the cordial and friendly relations which exist between the United States and Austria-Hungary.

Dr. Dumba Calm at Recall; Expected It, Says Attache

"Not the Time for Me to Talk," Austrian Ambassador Re- plies—Goes Into Late Night Conference with von Bernstorff at the Ritz.

"The action of Mr. Lansing and the State Department had been anticipated and is no surprise to Dr. Dumba."

This statement, made after midnight at the Ritz this morning by Count von Hohenlohe, an attaché of the Austrian Embassy, was the only official comment forthcoming from the Austrian Ambassador last night.

It followed a long conference with Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, with whom the Austrian diplomat spent the evening. They were still in conference at an early hour this morning.

Earlier in the night Dr. Dumba received official notice from the State Department that his recall had been asked. This reached him at the St. Regis. Soon after he left, ostensibly for a motor ride. The reporters, awaiting him in the hotel lobby, did not then know of the action of the State Department, though they asked him if he had anything to say.

"This," he declared, as he brushed by them to the waiting motor, "is not the time for me to talk."

From the St. Regis Dr. Dumba went to the Ritz, where Count von Bernstorff was waiting for him. The two went for a drive through the park, returning to the Ritz at about 9 o'clock. This was before the newspapers had been informed of Secretary Lansing's action.

The German Ambassador then said there was nothing for him to discuss. "If it interests you," he added as an afterthought, "I am not going to be here to-morrow. It is too hot for me here. I am going to my summer place on Long Island."

Soon after the news of Mr. Lansing's action had become public the St. Regis was besieged by reporters seeking Dr. Dumba. All were told that he could not be seen. Later they were told he had retired for the night and under no circumstances could be disturbed. Early this morning the hotel people were insisting that he was in and could not be disturbed.

Dr. Dumba spent most of yesterday in his apartments at the hotel with his aids and his secretaries. To all callers except those whom he had arranged to meet he was "out." The favored ones were instructed to go directly to the elevator and his apartments.

Count von Bernstorff was more in evidence until early evening, when Dr.

WON TIRPITZ TOLD TO STAY AT POST

His Resignation Not Accepted— Two Other Dismissals Go.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Milan, Sept. 9 (dispatch to "The London Daily News").—According to information received by the "Corriere della Sera," the resignation of Admiral von Tirpitz was followed by the resignations of Admirals Behncke and Bachmann. It appears, however, that the resignation of von Tirpitz was not accepted. He was ordered to remain at his post until the end of the war in order to preserve discipline in the navy. He will, however, no longer have any part in shaping Germany's naval policy.

Admiral Holzendorf, cousin of Admiral Muler, Chief of the Naval Cabinet, has replaced Admiral Bachmann. This appointment is significant as Holzendorf is known as a vigorous opponent of von Tirpitz and his policy.

VON BERNHARDI TAKES COMMAND IN FIELD

Berlin, Sept. 9.—General Friedrich A. J. von Bernhardi has been assigned to a field command, at his own request, by Emperor William. He has already left for the front.

This is the famous General von Bernhardi who is one of the best known military writers of Germany. In his book "Germany and the Next War," written in 1912, he forecast many of the main features of the present cam- paigns. Before going to the front he served as commander of the 50th Army Corps, which consists of home units.

Belgian Minister of State Dead.

Havre, Sept. 9.—The death is announced of Louis Huysmans, the Belgian Minister of State and member of the Belgian Chamber of Deputies for Brussels.

Plan to Hamper Arms Work Declared Conspiracy.

ENVOY "NOT ACCEPTABLE"

Will Be Given Passports if Austria Refuses to Act.

BERNSTORFF CASE UP

Backing of Anti-Munitions Agency Here Being Consid- ered by Officials.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Sept. 9.—The Austro-Hungarian government has been asked by President Wilson, through the American Ambassador at Vienna, to recall Dr. Constantin Dumba, Ambassador to the United States. Thus the activities of Austria-Hungary's envoy here in planning to hamper manufactures of war munitions will be brought to an end, as was indicated exclusively in The Tribune this morning.

According to international usage, the Austro-Hungarian government has no alternative but to call Dr. Dumba home. "It is a general rule," international law experts say, "that no nation has a right to keep an agent within the limits of another without the consent of that other."

Secretary Lansing's note to the Austro-Hungarian government is it is declared that as Dr. Dumba's admitted plan to instigate strikes in American munitions plants engaged in the production of munitions of war constituted a conspiracy to cripple legitimate industries in this country he no longer was acceptable to this country. Further, the note calls Dr. Dumba's employment of an American citizen to carry dispatches to Austria a flagrant breach of diplomatic propriety. Consequently, he was "no longer acceptable" to this country. This is equivalent to asking that he be recalled.

The request for Dr. Dumba's recall has probably already been presented by Ambassador Penfield to Count Burian, the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs—the same man to whom Dr. Dumba's letter telling of his plans for strikes in the ammunition plants here was addressed.

No Further Trouble Expected.

The government's action created a sensation here to-night. In official circles it was declared that the positive stand of President Wilson and Secretary Lansing would have a salutary effect on the relations between this country and Germany. It is the first drastic step that the President has taken since the war began.

In some quarters it was asserted that the Austrian government would take umbrage and either hand passports to Mr. Penfield or decline to fill Dr. Dumba's place, but no such action is anticipated by the President and Secretary Lansing.

Should the Austrian government for any reason decline to recall Ambassador Dumba, Secretary Lansing will hand him his passports, and thus compel him to leave the United States. This would create a rather tense situation between Austria and the United States, but neither President Wilson nor Secretary Lansing believe that the Austrian government will allow the controversy to proceed that far.

Coincidentally with the sending of the instructions to Ambassador Penfield, Dr. Dumba was furnished with a copy of the note. This is in accordance with diplomatic usage, and is equivalent to a notation that the United States can no longer deal with him as the representative of his government, but will be obliged to communicate with his government through other channels.

No Hint on Bernstorff.

No intimation was given by the State Department as to whether or not similar action would be taken in the case of Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, whose activities in urging Germans to leave ammunition plants were outlined in The Tribune this morning.

Thus far no evidence has been produced to show that the German ambassador has endeavored to instigate strikes, but it is understood here his work has been seriously close to this line.

Close watch has been kept by the special agents of the Department of Justice on the activities of both Ambassador Dumba and Bernstorff, especially on the "wage bureau" backed by Count von Bernstorff, where money was paid to men who had quit work at munitions plants. An official of the department explained that this watch was being kept to determine if any law was being violated.

A man in close touch with the department said to-day that enough evidence had been furnished to the State Department several times to have

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